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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH 1909.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies can hardly be congratulated upon the defence of the Imperial Government's Anti-Opium policy which he made at the Straits Settlements dinner in London if an adequate idea of that defence is conveyed in the REUTER'S telegram we published yesterday. It was bold but not very complimentary to the public opinion of the Straits, for Colonel SEELY to claim that this policy was supported by the "best thought" in the Straits and at Home. This was tantamount to saying that the "best thought" was not represented in the general conclusions reached by the Commission appointed last year to inquire into matters relating to the use of opium in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. That Commission found, among other things, that the evils resulting from the use of opium had not been sufficiently striking as to call for particular investigation on the part of the official medical witnesses who gave evidence, and in view of the wide experience of these gentlemen of circumstances in hospitals, some of them free, the Commissioners considered this fact "very significant." They also reported that, "after carefully reviewing the evidence before us, and paying most careful attention to the statements of representatives of the local Anti-Opium Societies and others holding strong views adverse to the use of opium, we have

come to the conclusion that the evils arising from the local form of indulgence in opium are not sufficiently acute or widespread as to justify legislative interference by way of prohibition, and we are further of opinion that the local state of feeling on the opium question has not yet reached the stage of rendering a policy of prohibition desirable or practicable." This equally represents public opinion in Hongkong. Had opium smoking been a serious evil in Hongkong, an evil as tenth part as shocking, for instance, as the alcohol evil in England, the Colonial Government would not have required peremptory instructions from Downing Street to close down on it. But opium-smoking is not and never has been the terrible evil in Hongkong that one might suppose it to be from the misleading information published by the Anti-Opium Society. We are not aware that there is even an Anti-Opium Society in the Colony. Deny it as much as Cabinet Ministers may, the fact remains that the Imperial Government in imposing on the Eastern Colonies its own ill-informed opinions on the subject of opium cannot escape the charge of imposing its own morality at other people's expense. All the "best thought" at Home, for instance, supports the view that the drink evil in England is a gigantic one. It certainly far exceeds anything that China is able to show from the use of opium. But does the Government dream of shutting down on the consumption of alcohol as it is shutting down on opium in the Colonies by closing the whole of the public houses? No; they have not the courage to propose in England a policy which they have not hesitated to impose, willy-nilly, on the Crown Colonies at the dictation of a handful of fanatics among their supporters. They ignore the good old maxim that example is better than precept. In the circumstances it is not sheer cant and hypocrisy to deny that this is not a question of "Our morals at other people's expense." Colonel SEELY based the Government's action on safer ground in his famous telegram to Hongkong eighteen months ago directing "immediate steps" to be taken to close the whole of the opium divans. (Now, by the way, we note that "nothing will be done in a hurry.") In effect the Secretary of State then said: "The Chinese Government has determined on the extermination of the opium habit, and having regard to the fact that Chinese subjects bulk so largely in the populations of our Crown Colonies of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements it is expedient that we should bring our policy in this matter into line with China's." Had Colonel SEELY confined himself to this defence at the Straits Settlements dinner he would have been less open to criticism and perhaps more convincing.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson returned to Hongkong yesterday by the *Kamo Maru* after short leave in England.

H.M.S. *Kent* and the troopship *Kewa*, whose departure was delayed for a day and a half by the typhoon signalled South of the Colony, left yesterday morning.

Two keepers of a gambling house were at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$100 each, and other thirteen men who were arrested by the police when raiding the premises were each fined \$4.

The Oriental Glass Co. of Japan, which had been organised by Mr. Loonon with French and Japanese capital amounting to one and a half million yen, have resolved to wind up its business.

Northern papers record the death of Mr. J. R. Baker, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hankow, which occurred on the 10th inst. He was born in Shanghai and has several sisters in Shanghai.

Mr. J. P. Jameson, who for the past two years has been a student interpreter at the American Legation in Peking, has been appointed Vice-Consul at the U.S. Consulate at Shanghai. Mr. M. S. Myers, another student interpreter, has been appointed Deputy Consul at Canton.

At the Magistracy yesterday an Indian prison guard was prosecuted by Mr. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Goal, for having supplied an Indian prisoner with articles of food. He said he did not know the rules. Mr. Wood sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment.

An interesting phase of Chinese industrial life came to light yesterday when the honorary secretary of a Chinese bakers' club was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use \$169 belonging to the club. His defence was that he lent \$50 to two members, which they denied, but as the rules prohibited lending the society's money without the consent of the members the prosecution was instituted. The case was remanded.

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## TELEGRAMS

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Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."

## LORDS AND LEGISLATION.

LONDON, November 18th.

Lord Lansdowne's motion is the universal topic of discussion.

The Conservative papers extol the adroit wording of the motion, which conveys no suggestion of vetoing the Bill, but simply affirms the principle that the people rule.

The Liberal papers denounce the motion as an act of war and express the hope that Mr. Asquith will not be a party to any suggested negotiations. They point out that the wording leaves the door open for retreat at the last moment.

It is understood that a compromise will be effected on the Housing and the Irish Land Bills, both of which the Lords will pass immediately.

POLITICAL SPEECHES ON THE  
BUDGET.MR. BALFOUR ADVOCATES TARIFF  
REFORM.

LONDON, November 18th.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, speaking at Hull, said the Government had refused dealings with the House of Lords on questions of finance, and absolutely refused to compromise any tax or clause of the Bill.

Mr. Macnamara, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, speaking at Cambridge, said the Lords were going to have the surprise of their lives.

Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, strongly advocated Tariff Reform and said Colonial preference was the only alternative to the Budget, which was disastrous to all industries. The speech was largely devoted to allaying fears that Tariff Reform was detrimental to the cotton industry by increasing the cost of living. He pointed out that the industry was threatened by Japanese and American competition in the East.

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

In addition to the old favourites in the Hippodrome Circus, which is nightly drawing crowds to Causeway Bay, some wonderfully clever artists have just arrived from Europe. The Carpio Brothers, head-to-head balancers, are distinctly clever and original. Rococco, the Continental clown, is an established favourite, and Dalbenis, the man on the wheel, is good. A very pleasant evening's entertainment is provided at the Circus.

## CHINA FOR CHINESE.

VIEWS OF MR. HENRY GEORGE.

Mr. Henry George, son of the late single tax advocate, expressed in an interview at New York strong opinions regarding the policy of the United States in the Far East. He declares that this policy as directed at present from Washington is solely in the interests of Wall Street, and will probably end in the navy being called upon to battle for the money interests of this country under the guise of upholding American honour.

Mr. George has only lately returned from an extensive journey in China, where he has been studying local questions, and has learned many things about the condition of the country. He considers that China is becoming ripe for revolution, and that the cry of "China for the Chinese," which is predominant there now, will surely result in stirring up such dissatisfaction with China's policy of allowing the foreigner to exploit the country that far worse than the Boxer trouble of a few years ago.

This being the case, he considers that the selfish money interests of this country will in a large measure be responsible, and that the United States is embarking upon a costly and dangerous venture.

"Within the next ten years," declares Mr. George, "the present China loan will amount to a vast Chinese mortgage, which will give the United States Government under the best of things an excuse for taking a hand in looting and possibly in dividing up China among the nations in the event of another uprising similar to the Boxer war."

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Swedish str. *Peking* left Shanghai on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant a.m.

The *Apar* str. *Ararat* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Kobe on the 17th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Luzon*, which left here on the 21st ult., at 3 p.m., has arrived at Genoa on the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

## STOWAWAYS SENTENCED.

The prosecution of the four men charged with stowing away on the s.s. *Eastern* was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davidson appeared for the third defendant, and Mr. Beavis for two others.

Mr. Davidson said that application had been made to his Worship to review his decision, but it was intimated that it was too late to do so, but if grounds could be shown when he was addressing his Worship in mitigation of the penalty his Worship would inflict a nominal penalty. That was the line he proposed to take. The men were charged with being on board with intent to take a passage to Australia without the consent of the owner or charterer, but the gist of the offence was in being found on deck. At the time they were found the men were trying to get away. The bunker was more than they could stand and they came on deck. Their present intention was to get away, whatever may have been their previous intent. Proceeding he pointed out that those men were mostly dupes, and he asked his Worship to take that into consideration.

Mr. Gedge pointed out that the *Eastern* was an Australian bound steamer and that a heavy penalty was imposed on any ship from which a Chinaman landed in Australia without a licence. He maintained that those men did not go on board in the proper manner and that a severe penalty should be inflicted.

Mr. Beavis having addressed his Worship in mitigation of penalty.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to seven months' hard labour each and the other was fined \$50 or one month.

Captain Davidson Craig, from Melbourne, a Commonwealth officer, watched the case unofficially.

## THE NETHERLANDS SQUADRON.

"AT HOME" ON THE "KONINGEN  
REGENTES."

Yesterday afternoon the Commodore and Officers of the Netherlands Squadron now in port gave an "At Home" on the *Koningin Regentes*. Among these present were H.E. the Governor, attended by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Mr. de Reus, (Consul-General for the Netherlands), and the Consuls representing other nationalities in the port, several British naval and military officers, and a number of ladies and gentlemen representing the civilian station. The ship had been prettily decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers and greenery, and the officers of the squadron, who all seemed to have an excellent knowledge of the English language, were most assiduous in their attentions to make the occasion pleasant and enjoyable. Refreshments of various kinds were served and the volunteer band of the flagship *De Ruyter* was in attendance. Visitors were shown over the ship by the officers, and were much impressed by the trim and "ship-shape" manner in which everything is kept.

The Squadron, which left Sourabaya on August 10th on a cruise in northern waters, leaves port this afternoon at three o'clock and expects to reach Java on the 28th inst., after an enjoyable tour which will have lasted three and a half months.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "ERNEST  
SIMONS."

The delayed Messageries steamer *Ernest Simons*, which is ten days late owing to a machinery mishap in the Red Sea, arrived here yesterday. The steamer took a departure from Marseilles on October 16th, and all went well until 30 hours after Suez had been passed. On the afternoon of that day says the *Singapore Free Press*, the steamer stopped, and on examination it was found that one of the connecting-rods, or bielle as the French call it, had broken. This important rod which turns the crank and also the piston is one of those that drives the vessel, and to go on with two only was out of the question, so her head was turned and she steamed slowly back to Suez. A telegram was immediately sent to La Ciotat to furnish another without delay. Fortunately the *Australien* of the same line was leaving in a day or two and the rod was sent to Suez and refitted in the *Ernest Simons*. The whole affair occupied ten days and after this the ship came along at 15 knots per hour the whole way. The mails were sent on by the P. and O. steamer *Mongolia* and *Assaye*.

It is an ill "rod" that shows nobody good, and the passengers after the breakdown seem to have had a most enjoyable time. When the steamer stopped in the Red Sea numerous sharks came about evidently thinking that a funeral was on hand, but the biters were bitten and two large "tigers" were caught and duly "set upon" by the crew. When moored at Suez the passengers went up to Cairo and saw the mosques, bazars and Grand Pyramid. Donkey-rides, boating excursions, and dinners at Shepherd's Hotel were indulged in, and some say "how lucky it was our ship broke down, we have had no end of a good time."

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 18th at 12.05 p.m.—Barometric changes at the stations around the China Sea are slight. The typhoon appears to be moving very slowly. It apparently occupies much the same position as yesterday, viz., to the E.N.E. of the Macao Island. Rough weather must still be expected over the N. part of the China Sea. The northern depression is moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and pressure has increased quickly over N. China. It is highest over the continent to the North of the Yangtze valley.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (°) N.E. winds, strong to gale.  
Formosa Channel (°) Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between (°) N. winds, strong to gale.  
Hongkong and Lamscocks (°) Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between (°) N. winds, strong to gale.  
Hongkong and Hainan (°) Same as No. 1.  
(°) N. to N.E. winds, strong breezes to a fresh gale; cloudy, squally.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 18th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES,  
K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FLORIDA WATER TRADE-MARK CASE.

The case concluded in which Edward Kemp and others, trading as Lamsan and Kemp, of New York, seek to obtain an injunction against the Kwong Sang Firm, of 246, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, their servants or agents, to restrain them from selling or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any Florida water bearing the label annexed to the claim or any other label so contrived or expressed as by colourable imitation or otherwise, to represent or lead to believe that the Florida water sold by defendants was the Florida water manufactured and sold by plaintiffs.

The trial was before his Honour the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury composed of Messrs. D. W. Craddock (Foreman), L. Gibbs, G. H. Medhurst, C. J. Lafrantz, D. R. Law, A. Shelton Hooper and A. Mackenzie.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, who were instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, acting on behalf of Mr. H. K. Holmes.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in his address to the jury, asked them to remember that wreaths and scrolls were common to the labels of all Florida water bottles, and unless they intended Messrs. Lamsan and Kemp to have a monopoly of these on their labels they must find for the defendants. It was clear that since 1872 all Florida water labels were got up with wreaths and scrolls, therefore there was no infringement on the part of the defendants. The jurors had had earlier demonstration that there was not the faintest similarity between the labels of plaintiffs and defendants, and if the latter had not infringed the trade-mark they had not passed off their Florida water as the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had taken Hongkong with a small tooth comb to get someone to come forward to show they had been deceived, but without success.

Mr. Slade referred to the similarity in get-up and colouring of the labels of plaintiffs and defendants, and remarked that defendants must have had it in mind that it would be a good thing for their firm to have a mark similar to Lamsan and Kemp's. With regard to plaintiffs "I" mark the speaker put it to the jury that not only was it given to the engraver for the purpose of following the size, but probably, also, in order that he might follow the design in the label he was preparing.

His Lordship, in summing up to the jury, referred at length to the evidence and the law in the case. He said there appeared to be no direct evidence on the part of the plaintiffs of anyone having been deceived, but the jurors were asked to infer from the similarity of the marks, and from the actions of the defendants, that there was a strong probability of deception. The defendants, on the other hand, had submitted affirmative evidence on the point, in the sense that they had called witnesses to speak as to the probability of deception. Doubtless the jurors would give due weight to the opinions of these witnesses, but it seemed to his Lordship that the question was one which they were quite capable, as business men, of deciding for themselves. Taking the two bottles in dispute, it was for the jury to say whether the similarity was sufficient to be calculated to deceive an ordinary purchaser. The questions for the jury were:—Whether the defendants' mark was calculated to deceive ordinary purchasers into the belief that they were purchasing the Florida water of the plaintiffs; and, whether there was so much imitation that the Florida water bearing the defendants' mark might be readily mistaken for the Florida water bearing the plaintiffs' mark.

By a majority of four to three the jury answered these questions in the affirmative, and his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES  
DAVIES, K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

## THE INDIAN POLICE MURDER.

Mak Tin Fuk was indicted on the charge of murdering two Indian police at Lamohun Gap, New Territory, on August 20th.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. P. C. Potts, Mr. Mann, W. E. Molson, W. King, A. G. Coppin, G. M. Smith and G. S. Craikshank.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. J. W. Orr, instructed by Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), represented the defendant.

The Attorney-General informed the Court and jury that the prisoner was charged with murdering two members of the Indian police force at Lamohun Gap on August 20th. The motive of the crime was suggested by the Crown to be robbery, because the two Indian police were escorting certain Crown rent, which was being taken to Taipo.

In the new Territory Crown rent was collected during the months of July and August of each year, and was payable at the police station in the district where it was due. The sergeant in charge of each district was responsible for its collection, and he despatched Crown rent every three or four days to the principal collector at Taipo. Lamohun Gap was a solitary place five miles distant from any police station. On the morning of August 20th, Sergeant Moore, who is in charge of the Aunau Police Station, despatched three days' rent to

Taipo. The money, which was done up in three packages, was placed in two open baskets and carried by a Chinese coolie on a bamboo pole. No suspicion attached to the coolie. The escort consisted of two Indians properly dressed and armed with loaded revolvers. The weather being very hot, each of the policemen carried an umbrella. It appeared that after leaving the station the men took off their tunics and put them in the baskets. Subsequently they also removed their turbans, and being Mahomedans their hair was cut short, so that they had no protection for their heads. The last part of the road up the Gap was very steep, so the police went ahead of the coolie, the Sergeant leading. When in the Gap the police saw a number of Chinese, who greeted them with, "Good morning, friend," in Chinese. The police returned the greeting and passed on. Then the Chinese sprang upon them from behind, striking them on their heads with mallets and choppers. The carrying coolie, on seeing this attack, dropped the baskets and fled down the hillside. He reported the occurrence at the Aunau police station, and Sergeant Moore gathered some police together hurried to the Gap. An Indian constable from Taipo gave the wounded constable some water, which slightly revived him, and he then made a statement. He said he was walking behind the sergeant when he saw several Chinese descending the Gap from the direction of Taipo. One of the Chinese greeted them with "Cho San, paayau."

Mr. Orr—Are you putting this in as a dying declaration?

The Attorney-General—Yes.

Mr. Orr—I submit it cannot be put in that way.

The Attorney-General—Then I will not open with it.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that for a long time no trace of the murderers could be found, but on September 16th Sergeant Moore, with a small force, surrounded a village near Taipo and four arrests were made. Another prisoner would be charged separately in connection with this murder and another suspected murderer had been arrested in Chinese territory.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.  
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The Italian Far Eastern Trading Co. brought action against Hing Koo, otherwise known as the Lai Wo Hing Koo firm, to recover \$237.53 for damages suffered by reason of the defendants refusing or neglecting to accept delivery of four cases of singlets in accordance with an agreement dated February 20th.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), represented the defendant.

Mr. Hinds informed the Court that it was part of the plaintiffs' business to supply singlets to Chinese merchants, and a sample was supplied the defendants, who subsequently entered into a contract. The defendants contended that the four cases supplied were not according to sample, but were similar to a quantity of singlets they had obtained some years ago.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY  
COMPANY.

There was a large attendance at the Theatre last night to witness "The Marriage of Kitty," a light comedy in three acts by Mr. Conno Gordon Lenner. The Marriage of Kitty is a marriage of formality. Sir Reginald Belsize had been left by his uncle a large income on the express condition that he married within two years a lady who was neither a Peruvian nor a widow. Much to his uncle's displeasure he had fallen madly in love with an attractive Peruvian widow and the will had accordingly been made to prevent a marriage. Sir Reginald seeks the advice of his lawyer with a view to evading this provision of the will. It happened that just at that time the lawyer had on his hand a young lady to whom he had acted as godfather in her infancy and she had now been left penniless and was anxious for him to find her an occupation which would be both pleasant and remunerative. He accordingly suggested a marriage of formality with Sir Reginald Belsize, the understanding being that they were to separate immediately after the marriage at the registry and be divorced a year or eighteen months later, the divorce to be amply provided for. To this arrangement all parties seemed agreeable when it was first suggested, but the Peruvian widow developed fears lest Kitty should prove so attractive that Sir Reginald would be disinclined to seek the divorce. Before Kitty is presented either to Sir Reginald or Madame the Peruvian widow she is told of those fears and makes herself look extremely unattractive, and the marriage accordingly takes place. Then the music begins and goes on merrily to the end in scenes that are highly diverting. Sir Reginald discovers that his wife is not the fright and simpleton she seemed on the day of the ceremony, but a most vivacious and attractive young lady and she becomes his wife in fact as well as in name to the "discomfiture" of the scheming Peruvian widow.

The role of Kitty was very cleverly taken by Miss Lucy Beaumont, Mr. Douglas Vigors acted the part of Sir Reginald Belsize, Mr. Henry Dallas that of the lawyer, and Miss Blanche Forsythe played the part of the Peruvian widow. The entire piece was staged with great success and caused continuous amusement.



## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET NOTES.

We are now within thinking distance of the Interport matches and no official programme has been issued. In the "Sporting Annual," which has created so favourable an impression everywhere, a programme had been published, but owing to the inadvertent arrival of the latest typhoon, that has all been knocked on the head. Now that the powers that be know fairly accurately when the visitors arrive, it is to be regretted that an official programme has not been issued. Why is it that they do not recognise the event as something that affects the Colony—at any rate the sporting section, instead of an event of interest only to themselves? It is always a painful task criticising other people, but here there appears to be a concrete reason for it. Secretaries who have the arranging of other matches do not know, figuratively speaking, whether they are on their head or their heels; as a matter of fact, cricketers' fixtures had all been postponed anticipating the opening match on the Club Ground. Knowing this, as soon as those concerned were aware of any deviation from the original programme, it would have been a sort of courtesy appreciated by everybody to have published the fact. At least the final selection has been made, and the team is one that should give a good account of themselves in the triangular contest. It might give rise to unpleasantness to criticise the personnel of the team, so one will be pardoned for refraining. One thing is certain, and that is, that they carry the best wishes of all in the colony, and may the best team win.

## THE TEST MATCH.

The test match on Saturday was a fair demonstration of the abilities of our side. R. E. H. Oliver has once again shown his usefulness with both bat and ball. Harry Hancock has lost none of his form and did well with the willow and behind the stumps. It is a pity that we are without his services for the Interport match. Capt. Baird played a delightful innings, and all cricketers will be disappointed if he does not do well next week. Turner lifted one of Hutchinson's deliveries rather short and was caught before getting set, but there is no doubt he will play more carefully against the visitors, and his average should be a good one. Edwards played more careful cricket, and although he gave a chance to cover point before retiring his innings was most attractive. Elborough is in good form, and played a useful innings, and he also retired; he was very sound behind the stumps. Pearce did not do well, but he, too, will probably play more carefully and score better against the visitors. It is a pity that the Rev. W. H. Mansfield got out at such an early stage. One remembers well his last year's centuries, doubled on one occasion, to the writer's recollection. Capt. Garnett was top scorer for the afternoon and bowled with his usual success. Hutchinson came off well with the ball and appeared to be the only cricketer to trouble the Probables; in addition to securing three wickets, he was missed twice. Considering the remarkable success of the Singapore team against an Australian XI, containing five of the international team, it will not be strange if local wielders of the willow feel concerned as to their prospects against this redoubtable combination.

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

The Civil Service scored a win against the Police last Saturday without any difficulty. Bilen, Reed, and Raven scored well and runs came quickly. For the Police, Ogg was the only one to reach double figures. Irott and Reid again bowled throughout the Police innings and secured five and four wickets, respectively, for sixteen. Civil Service should come out well this season when they get Hutchinson and Bird after their interport engagements. Dr. Atkinson, so long associated with this team, arrived yesterday from Hong, and will no doubt be seen shortly doing some tall hitting.

Craigsgower defeated Kowloon with a lot to spare. This match was a further proof of Kowloon's lethargy. They appear to want some stimulating influence to give them new life. Lammert and Battivara bowled unchanged throughout, the former securing seven and the latter three wickets. It is strange nowadays to see a trundler stand underhand lobs, and there is no doubt Battivara's bowling is difficult to play. To make matters worse, one is so inclined to let out, and there usually is the reason of his securing wickets. Lionel Lammert is bowling well and should come out with a good analysis.

## UMPIRE.

## INTERPORT CRICKET.

Owing to the late arrival of both Shanghai and Singapore teams the series of interport cricket and tennis matches will be delayed. Instead of commencing to-day (Friday) with the contest between Hongkong and Shanghai at cricket, the tournament will open with a tennis match between Hongkong and Singapore. At present it is not known whether the Shanghai contingent includes any tennis players. In this connection it is interesting to note from the book on Interport Cricket published by Mr. J. W. Bains that of the fifteen matches played between Shanghai and Hongkong, seven have been won by the northern port, seven by Hongkong and one match drawn. In like manner honours are even between Singapore and Hongkong, each having won three, but between the Straits and Shanghai the honours rest with the southern men, who have earned two victories as against one by the northern men.

The Programme for the Interport meeting is as follows: Friday, Nov. 19—Straits team due to arrive 8 a.m. per S. S. *Palawan*; Shanghai team due to arrive 5 p.m. per B.M.S. *Empress of India*.

Saturday, Nov. 20th—Hongkong v. Straits (Tennis Singles and Doubles). The teams will be entertained by His Excellency the Governor at Government House to dinner at 8.15 p.m.

Monday, Nov. 22nd—Hongkong v. Shanghai (Cricket 1st day).

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd—Hongkong v. Shanghai (Cricket 2nd day). A supper and dance will take place in the Hongkong Club, commencing at 10 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 24th—Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 1st day).

Thursday, Nov. 25th—Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 2nd day). H. E. The Governor has invited the visiting teams to the "King's Birthday" Ball at Government House at 9.30 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 26th—Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 1st day).

Saturday, Nov. 27th—Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 2nd day). The visiting teams will be entertained by the Hongkong Cricket Club at the Hongkong Hotel at 7.45 p.m.

Monday, Nov. 29th—Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 1st day).

Tuesday, Nov. 30th—Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 2nd day). The St. Andrew's Ball stewards have kindly invited the visiting teams to the Ball at the City Hall at 9 p.m.

Note.—Cricket commences each day at 11 a.m. Play stops each day at 5 p.m., and each match will be played to a finish.

## CRICKET.

An interesting match was played at the Happy Valley yesterday when the police "A" team were at home to members of the press. The journalists were able to include among their number Mr. J. W. Bains, of the *Shanghai Times*, who is passing through on his way to Australia, but even then they had to obtain the assistance of three others. Victory went to the police, who made 99 runs to the visitors' 69. The pressmen are indebted to their hosts of the afternoon for the hospitality extended. Scores:

Police	Visitors
J. W. Bains, lbw McHardy	2
W. Smart, b Cooper	0
H. M. Bain, b King, b Glendinning	9
A. C. Langley, b Cooper	1
E. Hicks, b King, b Cooper	4
A. Ramsay, b Cooper	2
W. Hogarth, c Cooper, b Glendinning	15
H. B. Collins, c Cooper, b Glendinning	15
H. B. Ayres, not out	9
R. Hope, c McHardy, b Cooper	0
A. A. Caesar, c King, b McLennan	3
Extras	9
Total	69

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
McHardy	0	2	19	1
Cooper	6	1	13	5
McLennan	3	0	18	0
Glendinning	5	0	15	3

Police	Visitors
K. McLennan, b Ayres	11
J. J. Watt, b Hicks	6
H. Parr, c B. n. b. Hicks	23
H. King, retired	0
W. W. Cooper, b Hicks	0
D. McHardy, b Hicks	9
T. Glendinning, c Langley, b Smart	5
J. P. Barker, c Bain, b Smart	0
M. A. Gordon, b Smart	0
W. Gerrard, not out	3
M. O'Sullivan, c and b Smart	0
Extras	9
Total	99

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ayres	0	2	23	1
Smart	6	0	13	4
Hogarth	1	0	2	0
Hicks	7	0	35	4
Collins	2	0	0	0

## THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore papers by yesterday's mail contain the full scores of the match played on the 9th inst. They are as follows:—

Police	Visitors
E. W. Birch, b Honnessy	6
A. J. Hopkins, b Clarke	36
G. R. K. Mugliston, b Honnessy	46
G. R. K. Honnessy, b Mugliston	10
M. A. Noble, c Clarke, b Honnessy	17
N. E. Bath, c and b Honnessy	15
A. C. Cotter, b Honnessy	19
Sir A. Young, b Honnessy	4
B. B. Honnessy, b Cotter	9
V. Brown, b Honnessy	0
A. Macintosh, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	183

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Honnessy	17	1	58	4
Brown	13.3	2	77	5
Clarke	5	0	26	1
McKenzie	4	0	14	0

Police	Visitors
N. E. Granier, b Cotter	0
B. L. Eddie, c Cotter, b Hopkins	3
G. R. K. Mugliston, b Cotter	2
A. S. Bailey, b Cotter	3
A. S. Honnessy, not out	19
T. H. Clarke, b Cotter	9
B. M. McKenzie, c Armstrong, b Hopkins	2
H. W. Noon, c Honnessy, b Armstrong	26
H. W. Honnessy, not out	9
A. W. Brown, c Young, b Noble	7
L. F. Wishart, c Noble, b Armstrong	3
Extras	5
Total	82

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cotter	10	0	23	4
Hopkins	8	2	22	3
Noble	6	1	15	3
Armstrong	4	0	17	2

The umpires in this match were Messrs. J. D. Saunders and F. M. Elliot, and the scorers Messrs. Paxon and Jensen.

## CABINET "FAILURES"

## PROPOSAL TO APPOINT THEM GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

The Allahabad *Pioneer's* London correspondent wired on the 31st ult. that *The Times*, in a leading article, without mentioning names, discussed the imminent appointments of Governors-General in India, South Africa, and Canada, and a Viceroy of India. With reference to rumours that the Government contemplated filling one or more of these posts from its own ranks, it declared that such appointments are undesirable generally, while in this case it is not suggested that any Minister who has exhibited unusual ability will be chosen. It is rather those whose elimination from office at Home is obviously desirable who are named as likely Governors-General. To impose on India or the Dominions the failures of the Cabinet would be a grievous wrong to the Empire and to our race.

Lord Crew has been mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India.

## THE U. S. AMBASSADORSHIP AT PEKING.

## MR. CRANE ON HIS DISMISSAL.

We have already published the official statement regarding the dismissal of Mr. Crane issued to the Press by the U. S. Secretary of State. In American newspapers no reference has been made to the following reply issued by Mr. Crane:

Mr. Crane after receiving Secretary Knox's letter calling for his resignation, was shown a copy of Mr. Knox's statement, and read it attentively. Returning the paper to the reporter who brought it, he remarked that the matter was too serious to be discussed off-hand, but promised an interview later in the day. Later he gave out this statement:

"The statement issued by the Department of State is slightly inaccurate in saying that the Secretary has informed me that my resignation will be accepted. The letter I received from Mr. Knox at noon to-day says he has recommended to the President that the President accept my resignation. Before this letter had been received by me I had already sent to the President, through his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, the following telegram:—

"Washington, D. C., October 12, 1909. President William H. Taft.—The State Department objects to the things I have done in the effort to carry out my understanding of your wishes as expressed by you to me. I have carefully considered the entire matter. In my judgment no mistake has been made, except, as the department has made it a mistake. However, I did not and cannot guarantee to make no mistakes, and especially unless I have the cordial support and co-operation of the Government.

"The manner in which the department has proceeded and is proceeding is inconsistent with my own self-respect and my conception of the dignity of the position and with the understanding upon which I accepted. I appreciate the personal consideration I have received from you, and under all the circumstances have decided to await information as to your wishes before taking action. You will understand, of course, that my resignation is in your hands.

"The statement of the department is further inaccurate in saying that I gave out a newspaper story about the preparation of a protest in regard to the agreement between China and Japan. It would be more accurate if the statement had said, as was indicated in its own closing paragraph, that a brief conversation of mine with a newspaper representative contributed to the publication by him of a discussion of this agreement and the possibility of a protest by this Government, and that the department regarded this conversation as 'indiscreet.' The publication did not mention my name, nor, in my judgment, would it have been a mistake if the Department of State had not chosen to vouch for its accuracy and give to it an official significance by its own conduct.

"It certainly contained nothing of substance that was not matter of common knowledge or deducible by any competent newspaper reporter from facts commonly known. The substance of the agreement had been published, and its effects had been widely discussed.

"As an illustration of this, the *New York Herald* had published on September 9th the following dispatch:

"Tokyo.—Wednesday.—The Tokyo Press regrets that the jingo American Press is raising the usual protest against Japan regarding the new China-Japanese convention. It states that the Manchurian railways are administered in accordance with America's long-cherished motto of 'the open door' and 'most favored nation' status. The convention is now an accomplished fact and America cannot change it, however much it may dislike it."

"The publication complained of by the State Department was not made until September 27th. This also has a significant bearing on the reference to 'recent news' in the Secretary's telegram to me at San Francisco.

"In order to understand how this matter came to be mentioned it is necessary to make a brief explanation. When I accepted the post of Minister to China, at the request of the President, he expressed the earnest wish that the people of the country should be rounded to a keen interest in the Pacific situation, both commercially and politically, and he felt that our greatest problem lay there, and that our people were not fully awake to its importance.

"As I stated in a public address in Chicago on September 14th the President advised me to accept all available invitations to public meetings and to make the most of the opportunity to be in the country. I do not make any of them, and when you go to one insist on speaking, and let them have it red-hot.

"I assumed the President wished me to discuss realities and not platitudes. I have not had experience as a public speaker, and it was a difficult role, but I have done my best to carry out the President's wishes.

"The difficulty has already been increased by the absence of specific instructions from the State Department and of any adequate discussion with its officials as to the policy of this Government. I have been made acquainted that no criticism had come to me from any official source until I was recalled to Washington last week.

"With the previous approval of the President I had arranged to go to China by way of Europe, so that I might have conferences with well informed and influential persons of widely divergent interests and points of view, and I had made many valuable appointments. It was then suggested by Mr. Knox that it would be better for me to proceed to the East by way of the Pacific, and that this matter should be fully discussed with the President in conference with Secretary Knox, the Secretary informed me that it would be unnecessary to see the President, and that I should proceed by way of Japan. It was then agreed that I should sail on October 5th with the Minister to Japan.

"Some days before the date set for my departure I came to Washington and, after considerable difficulty, made a number of appointments with the First Assistant Secretary of State, not one of which did he keep or explain his failure to keep. No papers, not even my official credentials, were made for me when I left Washington for San Francisco, with just time to catch the steamer. I have not examined the papers from the State Department, which reached me in San Francisco after the Secretary's telegram recalling me to Washington.

"As I was hurriedly leaving Washington, a representative of an important paper asked me about the China-Japan agreement, and I said the matter was under consideration, as is well known, but no decision had been reached, and I may have said, although I do not recall it, that obviously no statement will be prepared in the absence of Mr. Hoyt. I advised him to get thoroughly informed upon the whole subject, as it would be of the greatest importance that it be handled intelligently by the American Press. I offered him my opinion.

"This is the sum of my offending. On mature consideration, it is my judgment that my action was in accordance with the spirit at least of the President's wishes, expressed by me to me, and that it furnished no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconsiderate action of the Secretary of State.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

## "THE TIMES" BALANCE SHEET.

The *Times* has issued its first report as a limited company. The report states that the directors consider that in view of the troublous times through which the newspaper has recently passed the result disclosed in the accounts may be deemed satisfactory. The directors recommend a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. paid on the first preferred shares, making, with the interim dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. paid in February, 5 per cent. for the year. The net profit for the 15 months to 31st January amounts to £20,358.

**THE OLDEST SHIP.**  
What is the oldest ship in the world, and still in active service? The mercantile marine of Denmark possesses ten ancient steamers varying from fourteen to sixty-eight tons, the oldest of which was built in 1723, and the youngest in 1810. They are all engaged in carrying granite and other heavy cargo in the Baltic and North Seas. The name of the "oldest steamer" is the *Constance*, of 27 tons, so she has seen one hundred and eighty-six summers. It is almost needless to add that these ancient "sisters" are constructed of wood.

**GETTING RID OF A FORTUNE.**  
Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons, who has already given away \$4,000,000, has decided to part with his last million before the 14th of next April, when he expects to celebrate his ninetieth birthday anniversary. He will keep, says the *Literary Digest*, only sufficient money to pay his funeral for the few years longer that his life is expected to last. For many years Dr. Pearsons has been one of the noted characters of Chicago. Most of his money has been given to small colleges. He intends to devote his last million to the founding of some institution in Chicago for the elevation of humankind.

**CATERING BY THE SLOT.**  
Among the catering curiosities of Ostend is an automatic restaurant installed in the Rue de Flandre, says the "Caterer." The various cooked viands on little paper trays are displayed in glass-fronted compartments of a long buffet, and are released for consumption by placing a 10-centime or other piece in the proper slot. Sandwiches, sausage, sardines, cheese, roast beef, filleted fish, etc., are thus obtainable; and drinks, including lager beer, vermouth, cognac, bitters, &c., are dispensed on the same plan. The Automatic Restaurant is greatly in favour with the humble trippers who flock into Ostend on Sundays and fête days.

**DELIVERED.**  
Gardeners are none the less at a loss to understand (says the *Field*) why sideweeds should be thought so rare, and therefore, be so greatly sought after. It must be largely due to the fact that one very popular song, concerning it. At any rate, even if it be a rarity on the Alps, it is quite a familiar plant in British gardens, where it may be grown either in the rock garden or in the border, being best suited by sandy soil. It was introduced to this country in 1776, and is referred to in the *Botanical Magazine* for 1818 as being rare and difficult to cultivate, while the extraordinary suggestion is made that the plants should be covered to the depth of 18 in. with sawdust to take the place of their native snow!

**A SYNDICATE OF PERJURERS.**  
For some months past the Public Prosecutor at Aix-la-Chapelle had noticed with astonishment, according to a French contemporary, that the police cases tried at the neighbouring town of Julich, resulted regularly in the acquittal of the accused. In many instances witnesses were found who by their evidence brought about the collapse of the prosecution. His suspicions being aroused, he made investigations, which resulted in the discovery that a syndicate of perjurers was at work. When any one of its members (who were all swindlers and rogues) got into contact with the law, a number of confederates would appear as witnesses and swear to his innocence. The two leaders of the gang have been sent to prison.

**HIGH HEELS AND POINTED TOES.**  
It always has been, and probably always will be, impossible to persuade the majority of women that nature did not intend them to wear shoes with high heels, narrow treads, and pointed toes. It is quite possible to walk with comparative comfort and dignity and from a carriage in such shoes, but it certainly is not possible comfortably to earn one's living in them.

The narrow points cramp the toes together, cause corns and prevent a firm and steady grip of the ground being obtained, while the high heels throw the weight of the body forward upon the toes, and tend to bend the feet, so that a part of the foot is bent, with the result that the ligaments in the "waist" of the foot become stretched and weakened, and allow the bones forming the instep to sink down toward the sole.

**NURSING TIMES.**  
At the meeting of the Berlin Laryngological Society, Dr. Scheier, of Berlin, presented a remarkable case. It was that of a sixteen-year-old girl whose clear soprano voice had suddenly become deep and rough. At school she had a very fine soprano voice, but afterwards got a distinct nasal voice, which has since remained. The cause of the change was not clear, but the impression is that a man with a very deep bass voice was speaking. On examining the throat with the laryngoscope, medical men were astonished at the size of the vocal cords which were generally found in a girl of her age. From outside, too, the larynx seemed larger than usual. On testing the voice it was found to have a most unusual range, giving three complete octaves. Her bass tones were perfect. Her higher notes were very falsetto. This is a female has had a male voice.

**BRAINWORK AND VITALITY.**  
As a factor in longevity attention may be called to the fact that those people who have been accustomed to the continued disciplinary use of their brains daily, and who have thus placed their nerve power under a highly-developed condition of constitutional training, are enabled by these very means to escape the so-called early death, and to avoid those alarming accidents to health from which so many apparently healthy men succumb. People who use their brain and observe ordinary hygienic care of their bodies resist diseases in the first place, and when they are actually ill, prolong their lives or recuperate sooner than do those who have lived less intellectual lives. Thus there is given a new force to the assertion "that you may kill a man with anxiety very quickly, but it is difficult to kill him with work." Whether the brain can actually give power to the muscles is not certain, though the enormous strength sometimes developed in a last rally victory is quite certain, and can be materially affected by the excitement, and has been acknowledged by the experienced in all ages.—*Family Doctor*.

**JOSEPH LORE ROSEBERRY.**  
Lord Roseberry's recent utterances and present attitude give piquancy to a passage which a correspondent has rediscovered in *The Times*. The Master of Balliol in January 1877, wrote Lord Roseberry at Dalmeny Park rather more than twenty years ago, and he wrote them: "My host here is very kind, and is a man whom I like. Do you know him? He is devoted to Gladstone, but do not condemn every man for being that. He seems to me to

care quite as much for literature as for politics, and to be essentially a Conservative." The interest of the quotation does not suffer from the fact that the confidence was addressed to the lady who is now Mrs. Asquith. At the same time the Master stated his first impressions of Mr. Balfour, who was near the beginning of his political career:—"I am glad that you keep up your friendship with Mr. Arthur Balfour. He seems to me to be one of the finest men of the day. He has so much courage and readiness, and such an absolute indifference to what is said of him. I suppose that his defect may be some want of sympathy, which is a great loss in a politician." Of that confidence also Mrs. Asquith was the recipient.

**FORCIBLE FEEDING.**  
Dealing with the compulsory feeding of the women suffragists who are now in Winslow Green Prison, the *British Medical Journal* says:—"The method of dealing with the 'hunger strikers' by 'forcible feeding' is so simple that the only cause of wonder is that it was not put into practice as soon as this cheap way of escaping the penalty of law-breaking was adopted. In prisons the instrument is the ordinary soft rubber esophageal tube with funnel attached such as is painlessly employed daily in asylums throughout the country, and such as many patients use themselves for stomach lavage. The tube is passed into the stomach, and through the nose or through the mouth, according to circumstances, and the food, usually milk, or thin cornflour and milk, beef tea, and eggs, thereupon administered. The operation is one requiring a certain amount of dexterity and great care and gentleness, and that is all. The operation is at first decidedly disagreeable to the person fed, but quickly becomes tolerable, and finally a matter of complete indifference. That it is not dangerous is vouched for by the fact that tube-feeding is daily resorted to throughout the asylums of the country."

**DOGS FOR THE TROPICS.**  
F. W. L. wrote to the Editor of the *Bazaar* (London) the other day:—"Sir, I am returning to the East—Singapore—in a few weeks, and wish to take one or two dogs with me. What breed would you advise? I want a man's dog, one that will fight Bull-dogs, a Boxer, and a Terrier, either Irish, Bedlington, or Airedale. What would you advise? Would a Bulldog or a Boxer stand the climate—hot and damp?"

The following is the editor's advice:—"So far as a Bulldog is concerned, we think you could scarcely have chosen a more unsuitable breed. The variety is notorious for its inability to withstand heat, and when this is combined with damp we feel sure that you would lead to leave it out of your calculations. From those of us who are concerned with the dog, you do not say for what purpose you wish to have the dogs, though we imagine that in mentioning such a breed as the Bulldog you were only thinking of a companion. The country to which you are going is distinctly unfavourable to dogs generally, for though there are a number that might put up with the heat, we are unacquainted with any that would be likely to withstand the damp. This latter is responsible for more illnesses and deaths than almost anything else, so that you are confronted with a difficulty at the outset that is well-nigh insurmountable. The Boxer might withstand the heat, but the damp would be fatal to it. As you are probably aware, it is a native of Russia, and we should not, therefore, care to take the risk of recommending the breed for such a climate as Singapore. Although we have no personal acquaintance with the country named, we are perfectly well aware of the nature of its climate generally, and can form this and the knowledge we possess of the habits of certain other breeds in hot climates deduce therefrom what would be probable were you not to exercise a good deal of care with any dogs taken out."

We should imagine that a Bull-Terrier would be a good breed for your purpose. The dog is a powerful and determined one, and has done remarkably well in many hot countries. He makes a far more useful companion dog than the Bulldog, and if he should happen to come of the real old Staff-shire stock, all the better. The modern Bull-Terrier has been so long bred for show purposes and with a view to maintaining the type that its constitution has not infrequently suffered in the process. By making inquiries in Birmingham (Hinks, of Ryland Road, is a likely man to supply you) and by making known your wants in our columns you are practically certain to find the type of dog suggested.

Of the three Terriers referred to by you we prefer the Airedale. This breed had its origin in the Yorkshire fells, and is very hardy. In weight the dog would be from 40 lb. to 55 lb. The breed is a most intelligent one, and has been largely adopted where dogs for special purposes—such as police work—have been required. Next to the Airedale we should select the Irish Terrier. The Bedlington Terrier, much as we respect it as a breed, is often not a "good deer" even in its own country, and we therefore feel that if taken to such an unfavourable one as Singapore it would suffer considerably. There is a useful work on "Dogs for the Tropics" published, we think, some years ago by Thacker, and since, we believe, followed by "Our Dogs." This would be useful to you in your choice. The work was written by Vero Shaw.

**REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF A P. & O. OFFICER AT SYDNEY.**

**CURIOUS LOSS OF MEMORY.**

A Perth (W. A.) correspondent of a Colombo paper writing under date October 22nd says:—"A mild sensation has been caused over what may be termed 'the remarkable case of Mr. J. G. Sims,' chief officer of the P. & O. steamer *Palma*, Captain Cockman, one of the big cargo vessels of the P. & O. fleet. It appears that when the vessel left Sydney for Melbourne last week, Mr. Sims was missing. On the run round the coast every effort was made to find him. It was thought he might have fallen down a hole into one of the bunkers and been stunned. Capt. Cockman caused the coal in the bunkers to be turned over to a depth of 7 or 8 feet, but without finding the missing officer. Captain Cockman, on reaching Melbourne on Monday, reported this, but on Tuesday Mr. F. White, the P. & O. agent at Melbourne, received a message from the Company's office at Sydney stating that Mr. Sims was alive and well, and no anxiety need be felt regarding him. The most remarkable part of the disappearance was that the missing officer was discovered at Parkes last Monday, where, on arrival, he at once went to the house of his sister-in-law. His mind was a total blank regarding his past life. He recollected leaving the steamer, but he could not remember what vessel it was or where he left it. He next remembered finding himself at Parkes, where, seeing the name of Parkes, he suddenly decided to go there. Mr. Sims is in good health and normal in every respect, with the exception of the inexplicable loss of memory. He has no recollection whatever of the position he occupied on the *Palma*. Mr. Sims will be known to many in Ceylon, having been once second officer of the *Moldavia*.

## THERE IS SKILL AND

## THOROUGHNESS

## OF CONSTRUCTION

## IN ALL

## PIANOS

## WE IMPORT

## STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

## SUPERIOR VALUE

## BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

## THIS CLIMATE.

## ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

[36]

## THE OPIUM AND OTHER HABITS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in reviewing the spread of the cocaine habit in Burma, says that he "views with much apprehension the extension of the habit which results in moral and physical degradation. Careful inquiries are at present being made into the conditions of the traffic in the drug, and, if necessary, legislation will be resorted to. The strengthening of the excise establishment may lead to more frequent seizures and so check the habit before it



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed-Liver's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or s.s. "Dordogne" from Havre or s.s. "Medea" from Bordeaux or s.s. "Ville de Cotte" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 11 A.M. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unloaded after Thursday, the 25th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPEMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1909. [2]

## INTIMATIONS



E. R. MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1903, viz.:

From one LANCE GAMBAU for a publican's licence or for an adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE ARROW HOUSE."

E. R. HALIFAX, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [142]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYELAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a domestic building used as a shop, office or godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yauwatt service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.00 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1909. [1410]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. C. FERRIER & CIE have on the 4th day of August, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:

The representation of a Kitten seated with a ribbon round its neck and the words "LE PETIT CHAT" meaning "KITTEN" underneath, and the words "SAVON EXTRA FINE" meaning "SOAP OF THE BEST QUALITY" above in the name of Messrs. C. FERRIER & CIE who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods in the following Class:

## PERFUMED TOILET SOAP

A specimen of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 22nd October, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

[1331]

## ENTERTAINMENTS

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

**TO-NIGHT**

**(FRIDAY), Nov. 19.**

**MAURICE E. BANDMANN**

**PRESENTS THE**

**BANDMANN**

**No. 1**

**COMEDY CO.**

**IN ALL THE GREATEST AND**

**LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.**

FRIDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

Somerset Maugham's famous Comedy

**LADY**

**FREDERICK**

SATURDAY, 20th NOVEMBER.

First time in Hongkong.

The Great Roman Play

**QUO VADIS?**

(Whither goest thou?)

Companion play to the "SIGN of the 4."

MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.

For the first time in Hongkong.

The Latest London Rags

**THE EARLY WORM**

Sixty laughs in 60 minutes, vide the London Press.

**PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.**

Seated may now be booked at—

MOUTRIE & Co.

Doors Open 8. Commence 9.

Late Tram to the Peak after Performances.

POPULARITY THE PRIZE OF PERFECTION.

**HIPPODROME**

**CIRCUS**

**AND**

**MENAGERIE.**

**EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.**

**CAUSEWAY BAY.**

**DIRECT FROM EUROPE**

**THE MARVELLOUS**

**CARPIE BROS.**

**ROCCO THE CONTINENTAL AUGUSTE**

**AND**

**THE GREAT AND ONLY DABENIE.**

**ALL NEW TO HONGKONG.**

**NEXT MATINEE!**

**SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.**

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

K. BYSACK, Proprietor and Manager.

GRAND CANTON HOTEL.

**ST. PETER'S**

**CHURCH.**

**WEST POINT.**

**ORGAN RECITAL.**

**ON**

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1909,**

**AT 5.30 P.M.**

**BY**

**MR. GEO. GRIMBLE.**

Vocalists: Mrs. A. G. GORDON,

Mr. G. P. LAMBERT,

Mr. W. S. HONE.

Collection in Aid of the Organ Fund.

[1399]

**HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**

**INTENDING applicants for Membership**

**to ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are invited to**

**forward their Names to the Undersigned for**

**Submission to the General Committee. The**

**entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription**

**\$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for**

**Membership.**

**DAVID WOOD,**

**Hon. Secretary,**

**Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]**

**SINGON & CO.**

**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-**

**WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale**

**and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and**

**Foundry Coke Importers. General Store**

**keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING**

**LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central**

**Market) Telephone No. 515. [593]**

**NEW CARTRIDGES.**

**BY popular English Manufacturers. In**

**all Bore and Sizes.**

**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED**

**SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and**

**\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES**

**and AIR GUNS in Variety.**

**Inspection Invited.**

**WM. SCHEIDT & Co**

**Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [1314]**

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING**

**POCKET PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.**

**With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES**

**FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**

**SIEMSEN & Co.**

**Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]**

## AUCTIONS

**(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.)**

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE**

**OF**

**VALUABLE**

**LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

**TO BE SOLD BY**

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**FRIDAY,**

**the 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1909, at 12 o'clock**

**NOON, at his SALES ROOM,**

**by**

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.**

**BEING** all that Piece or Parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, known and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1 C3, together with the message or easement thereon known as Nos. 2 and 4 Kennedy Road. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years created therein by the Crown Lease thereof subject to the payment of the Annual Crown Rent and to the performance of the covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars, apply to

Messrs. D'ALMADA & SMITH, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1909. [1427]

**BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT** has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of DECEMBER, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his SALES ROOMS, in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The Following

**VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND**

**RECLAMATION PROPERTIES,**

**IN KOWLOON.**

The Properties Consist of—

LOT 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION B or MARINE LOT No. 34 together with the message easements and buildings thereon known as No. 30, Bonham Strand, area 1,689 square feet, Term 99 years, Annual Crown Rent, \$30.19.

LOT 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 4 or SECTION B or MARINE LOT No. 6 together with the message easements and buildings thereon known as No. 6, Bonham Strand, Term 99 years, Annual Crown Rent, \$6.00.

LOT 3.—All that Piece or Parcel of ground situate in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 3 or SECTION A or KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 713, together with the message easements and buildings thereon known as No. 364, Shanghai Street, Area 1,862 square feet, Term 75 years, Annual Crown Rent, \$2.50.

LOT 4.—All that Piece or Parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION D or PRAYA RECLAMATION TO THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 37A (held under and upon the terms and conditions of two several Agreements relating to the Reclamation in front of Marine Lot No. 37A Remaining Portion dated respectively the 5th October, 1899, and the 9th June, 1909, and respectively made between Bruce Shepherd Acting for and on behalf of the then Governor of Hongkong of the one part and Tsun Tak Tong of the other part, and between the said Tsun Tak Tong of the one part and His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, of the other part; by the first of which Agreements the Governor agreed to grant to the said Tsun Tak Tong his executor, assigns, raters and assigns a Crown Lease of the said premises for the term of 99 years upon the terms and subject to the conditions in the said Agreement mentioned, and by the second of which Agreements in consideration of the Governor letting the said Tsun Tak Tong into possession of the said premises the said Tsun Tak Tong agreed (inter alia) to pay to the Governor the Annual Crown Rent of \$700.00, together with the message easements and buildings thereon known as No. 52, Connaught Road West and No. 1, Des Vaux Road West, Area 733 square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent, \$15.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [1419]

## ASAHI

## BEER

## SAPPORO

## BEER

## TO BE OBTAINED

## FROM ALL WINE-DEALERS

## SOLE AGENTS:

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

## [1128]

## HANG HING &amp; Co. 中

## DEALERS IN

## Jewellery, Gold and Silver Smiths,

## Silk Goods, Chin-see Embroideries, Crapes,

## Shawls, Belts, Prada, Best Grass-cloths,

## Shirts, Waists, Dresses, Table-cloths,

## Ivory, Sandalwood Fans, &amp;c.

## JADESTONE, CUBIC, FANCY WARES, &amp;c.

## Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Prices;

## Also dealers in

## CHINA WARE, WATCH MAKERS

## 102, Queen's Road Central, Opposite Market.

## [1349]

## BANKS

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA**

**AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,575,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIORES ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

for 6 " 3 1/2 "

for 3 " 3 "

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tainanfu, Taingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:

KÖNIGLICHE SACHSENISCHE (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK, Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft, DEUTSCHE BANK, S. BLEICHRODER, BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT, BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, ROBERT WARSHAUER & CO., MENDELSSOHN & CO., M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SÖHN, JACOB S. H. STERN, NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., KÖLN, BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be laid on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000

PAID-UP ..... 562,000

RESERVE FUND ..... 250,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months ..... 4 per cent.

For 6 " ..... 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 " ..... 3 per cent.

EVAN ORNSTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Port Arthur, Newchwang, Dairen, Lianyung, Tientsin, Ching Chun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 3 1/2 per cent.

" " " 6 " 3 1/4 "

" " " 3 " 3 "

" " " TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [454]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £15,000,000

RESERVE FUND:—

STERLING ..... £1,500,000 at 2/—£15,000,000

SILVER ..... £15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. W. J. GESSON—Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq., F. L. Lish, Esq., J. W. Balfour, Esq., L. Shullman, Esq., E. G. Barrett, Esq., L. Shuman, Esq., C. S. Gabbay, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq., C. K. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—H. A. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. K. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909. [20]

## BANKS

**NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.**

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (£1,031,500)

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,339.09 (£229,532)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fire Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDRING, Manager.



## INSURANCES

## NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,510.

I. Authorized Capital, £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital, 3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital, 1,212,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds, 3,204,753 7 10  
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE VIA COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns and/or extra Godowns at Godown 1, Kowloon, where the consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on the 19th inst. No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns, neither will they be recognised if presented after 19 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [1420]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns at Godown 1, Kowloon, where the consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1909. [5]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SUEVIA,"  
Captain Kotze, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra Godowns at Godown 1, Kowloon, where the consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1909. [1428]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns at Godown 1, Kowloon, where the consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from Venice ex a.s. "Pelle," transhipped at Trieste.

Venice ex a.s. "Meteorich," transhipped at Trieste.

On and Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

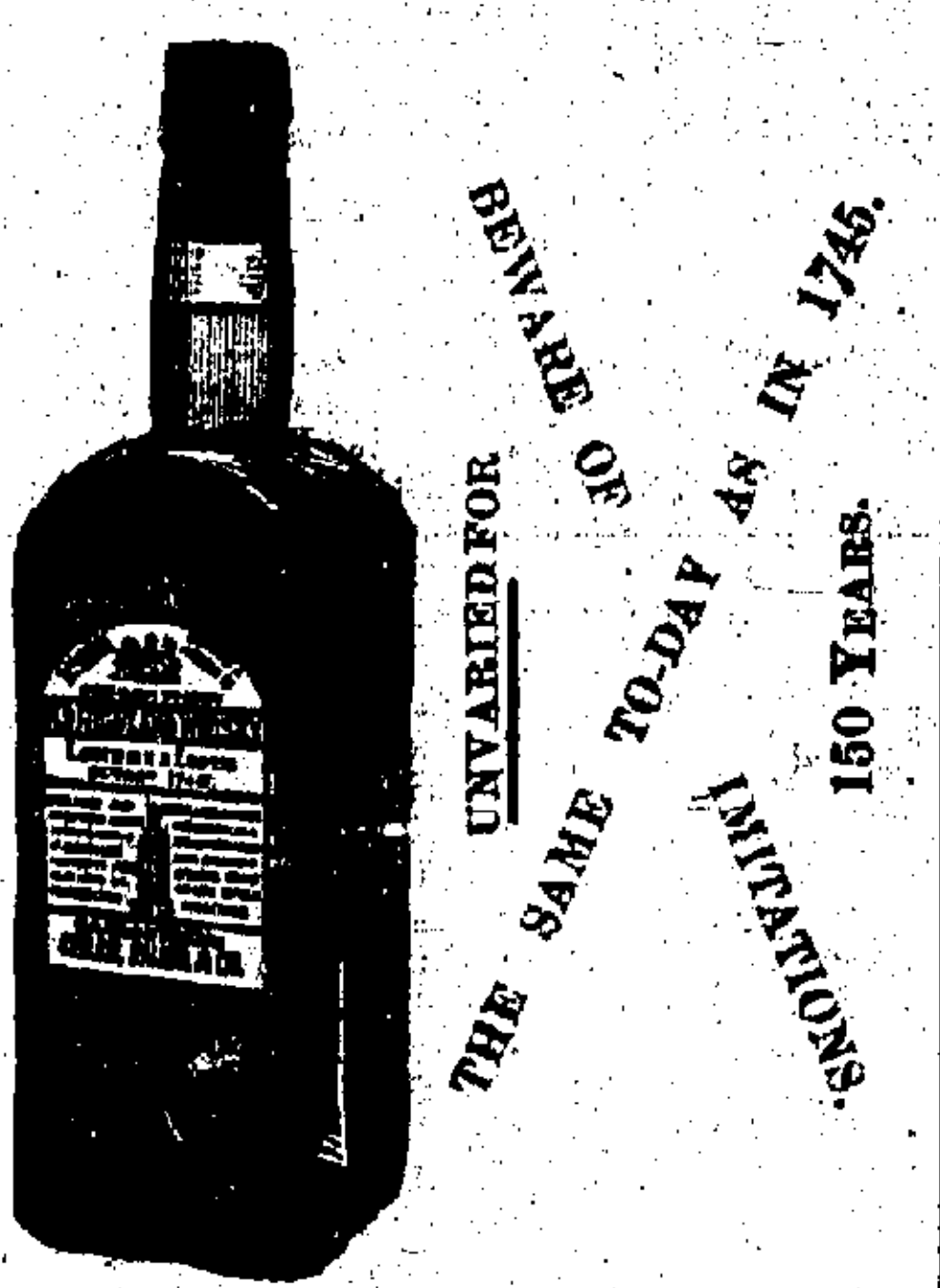
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, when they will be examined on the 23d inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

SANDELL, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1909. [3]

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [52]

SIEN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 31st September, 1905. [1221]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.  
THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1152]

ALL and every thing from FATHER TUCK.  
Popular Packets of 18 Selected X-MAS CARDS for 50 Cents Only.

CALE DARS, HALF MASKS, PICTURE AND PAINTING BOOKS, MECHANICAL AND BOOKING ANIMALS, PICTORIAL PUZZLE POSTCARDS, KINDERGARTEN, A.B.C. OF ANIMALS, ALPHABET, RELIEF SCRAPES, CHRISTMAS AUTO STATIONERY, &c., &c. Inspection Invited.  
GRAHA & CO.,  
27, DES VEXES ROAD.  
1259

A LING & CO.,  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

KODAKS AND FILMS.  
JUST LANDED  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,  
26, DES VEXES ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [37]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 714  
Width of Entrance on Top... 963  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 863  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 342

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 513  
Width of Entrance on Top... 88  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 360  
Width of Entrance on Top... 66  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING, REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OTURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P., specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice.

Short Notice.

Short Notice.

Short Notice.

Short Notice.

## GERMAN AND ENGLISH SHIPS.

## A STRIKING COMPARISON.

Geheimrat Professor Flamm, an acknowledged authority in Germany in shipbuilding and lecturer in this subject at the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, has, during the present summer, visited a number of English shipyards, together with a party of students. In commenting upon this visit, the Professor says that the shipbuilding industry is depressed in England as in Germany, empty slips, reduction of the number of hands employed, and shorter hours are the usual outcome of bad times for the shipping trade. Some British yards, however, were fully employed with the building of warships, of which 69 representing an aggregate of 223,950 tons, are now in course of construction, 37 of which, with an aggregate of 174,350 tons, are for England, and 12, with an aggregate of 49,600 tons, for foreign account. England has 39 large and medium sized yards, against Germany's 43. The following figures show the respective output of ships in England and Germany for the last three years—

	Great Britain.	Germany.
1908	2,030,900	366,953
1907	1,847,200	315,584
1906	1,077,226	322,133

Of the above the following were for foreign account—

	Great Britain.	Germany.
1906	406,000	29,243
1907	547,000	20,122
1908	576,600	3,963

Foreign navies are now more inclined to place their orders in England than in Germany, partly because prices are cheaper there, and partly because the English yards build better than the German. Professor Flamm states that the British workman is more skilled and better trained than the German. The workman's interest in their work appears to be greater, and their skillfulness higher in England than in Germany. The Professor is of opinion that this is the outcome of British free Constitution, which endows every man with a certain dignity. Many of the British yards, even the larger ones, understand how to bring about good results by very cheap and primitive means. The large, up-to-date, well-equipped German yards are above the medium average in England, where, notwithstanding, excellent work is turned out just on account of the great ability of the British workman. This system entails great saving of first cost, interest, and wrappings off. It is a question whether the German shipyards have not gone much too far in the matter of transport appliances and mechanical installations to be able to compete financially. On the other hand, the rising wages in Germany make an extended use of plant necessary, and Professor Flamm thinks the British yards will soon have to follow suit.—*Engineering.*

## EAST AND WEST.

Few events, says the Times, are likely to have so profound an influence upon the future course of the world's history as the forcible opening up of the Far East to Western intercourse during the nineteenth century. More than a third of the human race, and by no means the least highly endowed, were content to live their own life and develop on their own lines of civilization far removed from the fret and strife of Western nations. We of our own free will, confident in the innate superiority of the Western race, compelled them to surrender their ancient isolation and to take their part in the great international struggle for existence. Superior to the yellow races were their intellectual attainments, and into the whirlpool of modern activity. With the development of scientific appliances for the conquest of geographical distance the old barriers could not permanently endure, but their removal might eventually have come about with perhaps more of mutual consent and less of one-sided coercion. But we have now to reckon with accomplished facts. After a brief period of internal turmoil, Japan not only yielded with good grace, but threw herself with might and main into the new life upon which she had been constrained to enter. Within half a century the ramble have already been such as to astonish the West. China ways more slow to move, and it is only within the last decade that she has begun to abandon a sullen attitude of passive if impotent resistance; but she, too, is now moving apace, and the stagnant waters of her ancient civilization are being stirred to their depths. What the outcome of the transformation of China will be, we can at present say. All that has happened since the Chinese of 1850 will be as different from the Chinese of 1900 as the Chinese of 1900 was from the Japan of 1850, and that the immediate results of so vast a change upon the political situation and upon the international relations of all the great world Powers will hardly be less momentous than those already produced by the emergence of Japan.

But there is another aspect of these problems of even greater moment for the future of the human race to which our Special Correspondent lately in the Far East addresses himself. He deals with it only in reference to Japan, but it will present itself sooner or later with equal force in connection with China. What will be the effect produced upon the national character of these hitherto self-contained and self-contained peoples by prolonged and ever closer contact with the alien civilization of the West? Even as far as Japan is concerned it would be impossible to supply an answer to the immense question which our Correspondent raises, nor does he himself attempt to do so. Time and Time only can provide the answer. But he states some of the more evident of the factors, whose complex play, combined with that of many more as yet unknown and unknowable, must one day determine that answer. The view which he takes is the only reasonable view. It is diffused with the light of a strong hope, but of a hope not untinted by some sobering fears. Not the least and the most penetrating of Western intellects could have foreseen thirty years ago the transformation of Japan which we have beheld in our days. That this stage in her development to which it has now brought her is but a stage of transition is abundantly clear. Who can predict what further process of growth or of decay lies before her, whether it may tend, or what goal it may reach? Of one thing we may feel reasonably sure—it cannot be a mere continuation of the stages she has accomplished. The forces which have raised her from her high place with a rapidly unappreciated in the history of the world had their roots struck deep and wide in the immortal past. It was the union of her old spiritual and moral traditions with the methods and the material discoveries of the West which gave to her soul and mind their unique temper, during the heroic contact with Russia. The men who led her sons to their astonishing victories by land and sea spoke a profound truth when they proclaimed that it was the spirits of their ancestors who had guided their conquering swords. They fought with weapons the most perfect that the science of Europe could devise.

and their strategy was framed on European models. But the new and driving spirit of the patriot of the Samurai, with their hearts, and the habits of self-abnegation and of implicit obedience, handed down through the centuries, which were the foundation and the bond of their discipline.

What is best in these traditions may be preserved. The traditions themselves cannot be preserved unchanged. When the makers of modern Japan brought her into contact with Western civilization, they exposed the whole body of her native action to criticism. It is doing, and it must go on doing its work. Symptoms of its operation, which are marked and unmistakable, are already manifest in many spheres. The changes must continue, and as they continue they must necessarily spread wider over the national life and permeate its inner tissues more deeply. The growth and the diffusion of wealth are amongst the most palpable of these changes. They have already been very great, as the remarkable Report issued last year by the Emperor himself clearly witnesses, and doubtless they will be greater. The formation of an entirely new middle class is one of the consequences which is following from them. The rise and expansion of this class, our Correspondent points out, may affect not merely the commerce and industry, but the politics and the ethics of the nation. The changes which Western intercourse brings cannot be confined to the material order. It is pregnant with other influences, subtler and more pervasive than wealth and the crude materialism that wealth fosters. They may work for good or evil. They cannot be shut out or sterilized. The spiritual ideas and the spiritual life of the nation must inevitably undergo modification with the rest of its inherited conceptions. The rise in Japan of a movement for the regeneration of Buddhism on an ethical rather than on a doctrinal basis, and on the basis largely infused with the morality of the New Testament, is exceedingly suggestive. So, too, is the pronounced attraction which the moral side of Christianity possesses for many Japanese. The growth of these tendencies and ideas indicates that a void in the spiritual life of the higher classes already exists. It seems destined almost certainly to expand. Can it be filled, and by what means? Great issues hang upon the answer, for, be it what it will, it must react upon the beliefs and upon the morals of the whole world.

## SIAM AND OPIUM.

Opium is much the biggest "revenue head" in Siam's budget—driven and a half out of sixty-three millions—but fortunately this country can regard with some equanimity the plight in which both the Straits and Hongkong are finding themselves from the same source of revenue. The Government of the Straits Settlements is following the example of Siam in bringing the opium monopoly under Government administration, but the colony is ruled from London, and the better the new department does its work, the greater will be the opportunity for comment on the part of the anti-opium agitators in England, and the greater the danger of this source of revenue being taken from the colony. The Siam has been got rid of in Siam, with a view to steps being taken ultimately to discourage the use of the drug. But we are not aware that any such steps have been taken so far, since the opium revenue is as important here as in the colonies mentioned. The necessary preliminary of ending the Siam has, however, been suggested, and when the new department has sufficient experience the question of what can safely be done to prevent the spreading of the habit will deserve serious consideration. Opium does real evil, but the evil will not be lessened by ill-considered reforms and fortunately this country can take her own time in carrying them out.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## THE HORROR OF IT.

Vigorous, healthy folk simply cannot imagine what a consolidated horror, what a death-in-life Indigestion is. They speak lightly of it. "I think I have a touch of Indigestion," they say, or, "poor Mrs. So-and-So has some trouble with her stomach." "A touch," or "some trouble," farewell! When people use these phrases somebody is near the danger line. Of all the ills that afflict humanity none causes such an ocean of misery as Indigestion. It destroys annually, directly and indirectly, more lives than consumption, cancer and cholera combined. When digestion fails, life itself ebbs away, just as a steam engine stops when the coal gives out. And for the very same reason. Food is the source of energy, action, health, strength—only when it is properly digested. If you cannot digest your food—as the furnace burns the coal, your heat, power, energy must run down. Continue this condition and your engines will stop!

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